

PRICE 2d.

ANGLO-COLONIAL NOTES.

(FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 11.

Some remarkable escapes are recorded on the part of passengers who had booked to go out by the ill-fated emigrant ship *Kapenda*, for Perth, which was sunk in a collision on January 31, when some 800 persons were drowned. One man who had booked a place in the storeroom broke his arm the day before the vessel sailed, and consequently lost his place. A woman who had also arranged to sail by that vessel, with a family

another remarkable escape which has been mentioned in the newspapers is that of a girl who had arranged to sail in the Kapunda, and had all her luggage taken on board; but for several days before the vessel's departure her mother was disturbed at night by dreams of a ship sinking in mid-ocean. This, it would appear, had

that she begged her daughter not to sever her ties with the girl ridiculed her mother's fears; but becoming impressed by the reiterancy of the dreams at last consented to remain at home. She took this decision too late to get her boxes off the vessel, and thus had to wear her clothes; but, as the event showed, saved her life. It was only by a mere chance that the death-roll

The negotiations for the post-war mail contract to

The three Agents-General most intimately concerned—Sir Paul Samuel, Sir Graham Berry, and Sir Arthur Lyth—have had several meetings with Mr. Rakes, and the Postmaster-General, without coming to any tangible result. The Postmaster-General is showing a strong inclination to postpone the settling of the terms of the new contract until after the Imperial Conference has discussed the postal question; but this would be

contracts expire at the end of the present year, and unless a decision be arrived at one way or another very shortly, the three southern colonies of Australia may be left without a postal service, or compelled to take up a temporary one at great expense. The Agents-General concerned have intimated to Mr. Laikes that the amended tenders of the Peninsular and

sentential conditions insisted upon by the Colonial governments either in respect to increased speed, or the reduction of the period of the contract to five years. This latter point they regard as a very important one, because they decline to be bound either to too long a period, or, as in the case of the P. and O. Com-

ut, in order to show an accommodating spirit, the Agents-General have proposed that they, the officials of the Imperial Post Office, and the representatives of the P. and O. and Orient Companies shall meet in conference, and that the representatives of the companies shall be informed of the alternative conditions which the Governments who are supporting the Federal

governments are willing to pay a subsidy of £160,000 a year for five years, which would allow £80,000 a year to each company. For the present postal service P. and O. Company receives £85,000, and the Merchant Company £62,000. But for this subsidy

ents expect an increased rate of speed, and the limitation of the duration of the contract to five years. The impression exists that the companies could be induced to accept the subsidy the colonial Governments would agree to a 10 years' contract, and would not insist upon the rate of speed.

delida. There is, however, a likelihood that a compromise with regard to the duration of the contract will be agreed to on the basis of an eight or perhaps even years' settlement. The amended tender of the O. and O. Company was £115,000 a year for a seven years' contract, and £100,000 for a ten years' contract.

ient Company, whose present subsidy is much smaller than that of the P. and O. Company, are naturally more accommodating in their attitude than the latter, for the terms now proposed by the colonial governments would give them a higher subsidy than they at present receive.

the visit of English teams of cricketers to Australia next year, the proceedings of the Shaw, Shrewsbury and Lillywhite team are not looked upon with approval. A more serious aspect of the question is that the frequency of cricket disputes—of which the Shrewsbury-Wardill quarrel is a fair example—is produc-

and, leading to the belief that cricket is becoming purely an affair of pounds, shillings, and pence. As soon as it comes to be recognised that the game is pursued for purposes of profit, public interest in it will soon decrease. In English cricketing circles there is much feeling shown upon this point.

some of the people of his diocese. He is even more outspoken in his sound common sense than he was in Victoria; but the Manchester people think none the worse of him for it. On the contrary, they admire a man who hits out straight, and "slings an ugly left" like the famous Baby Sylvester. At a recent meeting in Manchester on the question of Sunday closing, the

that he had none of the "old-fashioned Puritan" about him, and did not think that "it was at all out of harmony with the spirit of the Lord's Day that public libraries should be opened on that day." He said he thought that the poor ought to be able to enjoy such advantages as

...the lapse from the condition of a total abstainer to that of a moderate drinker seems to be a very bitter pill for the Manchester teetotallers to swallow. One cynic suggests that they would rather have their bishop a "converted drunkard" than a moderate drinker. Very likely this is the case, for fanaticism

address which the Bishop of Manchester delivered before the local Young Men's Christian association upon colonial life, he declared himself in favour of a national system of colonisation. He would have a Government colonisation department attached to the Imperial Institute, which should collect and focus

negotiations with the different colonial Governments to supply them with such emigrants as they needed. Mr. Moorhouse seems to overlook the fact that when the colonial Governments require emigrants they can get as many as they want through the medium of their own Agents-General, without any assistance on the part

Last Friday a large deputation from the State-directed Colonisation Association, headed by Lord Rabazon, waited upon Lord Salisbury, the Prime Minister, to urge upon the Government the introduction of a system of State-directed colonisation to relieve the distress amongst the unemployed. Cardinal Manning, Mr. St. John, and Mr. St. John, were also present.

the deputation, pointing out as kindly as he could the utter impracticability of their views. Emigration or colonisation was to be of any real use in relieving the distress amongst the unemployed all over the country, at least a million people must be emigrated and if according to Lord

Brabazon's computation, the emigration of each of these cost £120, a total of something like £120,000,000 could be required. This, he thought, was too large a sum for the State either to raise or to guarantee. The *Times* supports the position taken by Lord Salisbury. It adduces the additional objection to Lord Brabazon's scheme, that the moment State help is granted in the

It is believed that Professor Huxley's recent criticisms upon the proposed form of the Imperial Institute which appeared in the *Times* some weeks ago, have had the effect of bringing about a modification of the

to adopt it more to Professor Huxley's view. A very valuable suggestion has been thrown out an influential quarter that a Commercial Intelligence Department should be attached to the institute, which should focus reports, statistics, and all kinds of information respecting the different portions of the Empire. The model

ent. All subscribers of £500 and upwards during the jubilee year (1887) will be enrolled as founders of the

stitutional weakness of the liver. A world of woes is avoided
 those who keep and use King's Fruit Salt. "All our customers
 King's Fruit Salt would not be without it upon any considera-
 tion, they having received no much benefit from it.—Wood
 others, chemists, Jersey, 1878."

CAUTION. Legal rights are protected in every civilized
 country. Read the following—

"In the Supreme Court of Sydney (N. S. W.), an appeal from
 the order of Sir W. Manning previously restraining the defendant
King from selling a fraudulent imitation of King's Fruit Salt giving
 the defendant leave to sell the said salt, and after a most
 interesting trial of two days duration, been pronounced in
 favor of the plaintiff."
 News with cuts.—Sydney Morning Herald, Nov. 26.—(Advt.)

to dissolve the Parliament, and this last time the

to dissolve the Parliament, and this last time the Emperor may be found in the fact that the Ultramontanes, as well as the Progressives, were anxious to see the parliamentary power increased, while the confederate powers are not allowed to introduce a Parliamentary Government, as it is in existence, in several other countries. To understand this, it must be remembered that the German Constitution does not grant to Parliament such full powers as it invests in the English Parliament, controls. The German Ministers are not, as in England, the Ministers of the controlling political parties, but are the representatives of the Government. They, therefore, are not under the necessity of resigning when they are defeated by the Parliament in their proposals. In the German Empire, the Emperor appoints and dismisses the military institutions were to be constituted by the law for the next seven years, or whether the Parliament should have the power of making a budget question out of this matter; so that the struggle about the state of the army would have been renewed every year. The Ultramontane and Progressist leaders wished, of course, to make use of this military institution as a lever to secure the right of the Emperor always a certain pressure on the Government. The latter, however, thinks itself in the first line responsible for the security of the German Empire, and as the opposition has always tried to weaken the military institutions and to make the army an instrument of the majority of the Parliament, the confederate Government, in seeing the security of the fatherland endangered, has used the right of the Emperor not to give in, but to resist these unjustified Parliamentary obstacles and self will. Therefore, as the Parliament would not give in, it was dissolved, and the forthcoming general elections will be very important for the further development of the Parliamentary institutions, and for the German confederation in general, as the different princes and monarchs will have to give in, and to sacrifice their rights of sovereignty to a Parliamentary majority, particularly as it is composed of such heterogeneous elements as was the case in the last Parliament. The campaign is therefore very serious, but it is to be anticipated that the Parliament will show quite a different face in the next session from the last, where the Ultramontanes and the Progressists were making common cause with the Emperor's Government, and to secure the right of the monarch and, if possible, to overthrow the German Union. The public at large have now understood that all the great successes of the Prussian arms, which were only won by such great sacrifices of life and capital, and for which the German nation had been longing in vain for more than half a century, would be, perhaps, totally lost again if such men as Dr. Windthorst and Eugen Richter were allowed to continue in the Government position of the Government must therefore be strengthened, in order to counterbalance the influence of the Parliament, and the coming elections cannot therefore a quite unusual amount of excitement amongst the population.

The Emperor personally is very much grieved at the present unsatisfactory state of affairs in the heart of the German Empire, and wishes to see a strengthening of the position of the German Empire to such a degree that his successor should not have to begin with new struggles and dangers. His Majesty has, indeed, always tried to keep up good relations with all his neighbours, never to excite the jealousy of the other Powers, and thus to maintain the general peace in Europe. The Emperor still hopes to see the present state of things in the German Empire changed to his wishes for the welfare and benefit of his countrymen. It would, indeed, be a hard fate for the old Sovereign if at the end of his life he should see his country in a violent struggle with the same nation, the pride and conceit of which spoiled already the peace of his useful days. This time the war can only be ended in the total ruin of the two of the warring nations, and the Emperor, as well as all Germans, know that there is nothing to gain by such a war, but there may be everything to lose on one side, and the German Government will therefore certainly not be the one to provoke this terrible conflict. All Germans join in the fervent wish that reason may gain the upperhand, and that peace may remain all-mighty. The Imperial Government is composed of three members, the Emperor, the Prince and Princess William. The prince was born on the 26th of January, to the great joy of the Emperor, whose great favourite the Princess William is. The Prince will soon have to find another summer residence, as the Marble Palace in Potsdam proved already too small last summer with three little princes.

LAND ACT AMENDMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—It is worth while during the "financial season" to do any "fisking with Farwell's Act," would it not be as well to make the amendments comprehensive? It is certainly desirable to extend the time for payments of arrears of rates, but it is not desirable to extend the payment without to wholesale amendment. But it there was no need to recognise the pastoral tenant's right to compensation for improvements of a value of £100, and to extend the same to the second class of the land, it is well known in all pastoral districts that banks and financial institutions will lend no more money for improvements upon lands that are every day made up and up. In order to do this, the owners of themselves. This stoppage of expenditure produced the crop of unemployed; the drought and low prices for wool prevented the lessees from continuing improvements of the land, and the result was that the second class of station labourers had to be turned adrift, and at the present moment men may roam from end to end of the pastoral districts without being able to find employment. It is well known that the Government is proposed to extend State charity to the unemployed, and to send them out into the interior to eat up pine scrub, and to let the land be sold to the second class of the land, and to let the second class of the address in reply to the vice-regal speech, to let the scrub lands at low rentals on improving leases! This would do away with the need for an army of unemployed men, and the Government would be able to give up for his money, and at the same time it would open up an extensive range of employment for the men who are seeking, and waiting, for work. It is well known that the Government has some millions of acres of land on our coast districts that have never grown in, that would be utilized if let at a low rental on improving leases, and the result would be that the second class of the address to the opossum and bandicoot!

Mr. Garrett proposes to do away with local boards, and return to the old commissioner large and centralization of the local boards, and the result would be that the better footing; make them elective, and let them, with their knowledge of the land they are assessing, fix the value of the rentals. Take any district in the colony, and you will find that the value of the land is very low, and the value of the rentals, some bringing 50, 100, even 500 per cent. more than the value of the land. It is not fair to fix such values on the spot by men who have no confidence of the value of the land, and the result would be that the local boards were to be nominated by the Minister, generally on the recommendation of the member for some election district, and the result would be that the local boards, serving the magistrates, those gentlemen earned good fees, during their office hours merely nodding assent to the chairman's rulings. If local boards were afloat in the hands of the people, the result would be that the local boards have all seen the damaging effect of centralisation and its attendant "back-stair" influences. This is what Mr. Garrett's amending bill will revive. The Court of Appeal, and the political wire-pulling; but the duty might very well be left to the District Court Judges, who, with fresh evidence, if forthcoming, might hear and satisfy. Appeals now are far too costly, involving the expenses of witnesses to Sydney; before the District Court Judges they could be heard on the spot, and the result would be that the local boards would be one of the principal causes of hardship under the Act of 1894—the fencing clause. At the present moment hundreds of acres of land are being put off "enclosing with a substantial fence," in the hope that some amendment as proposed by Mr. Copeland will become law; and land is being put off for years, and the result is that the Government is pouncing upon the ruin of the selectors. A man takes up 40 acres to secure perhaps eight or ten of river frontage. His next run useless fence right in the middle of his holding, he has to commence at the back and come round to the river frontage, instead of getting his blocks fenced in the middle of the holding, and the result is that the Government is pouncing upon the ruin of the selectors. As much as does that relating to fencing, but Mr. Garrett's bill leaves us as we were in respect to the most ill-conceived portion of the Act, the fencing clause.

I am, &c., WM. NEILLIE.

80A, Pitt-street, Sydney, March 18.

A London contemporary reports that at the Olympic entertainment on the night of February 2nd, in the arena of the Hippodrome, a chariot race was run. In the race of Roman chariots with two horses, in which the vehicles go three times round the circus, the leading chariot willingly going at full speed, the driver, who was a man of the arena, came into collision with the one over-turned and itself went over. The wheel of the second chariot passed over the first female driver, and the driver of the first chariot, who was a man of the arena, was killed. The injured women, amidst a scene of intense excitement, were removed, one being carried off on the

THE SITUATION IN TONGA

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PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

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rd. Since its formation annual face meetings have been held in the months of May, and during this year additional

These gatherings for the benefit of members and cycling

holidays, smoke concerts, a picnic, socials, and a ball have been held in the interest of the sport, and to entertain colonial visitors; and in this respect you will find the same to none for the smoking competition which it bears. The annual regatta is held during the coming season race meetings in August in addition to the annual one held in June, and no doubt with careful management the treasury's balance will shortly be such as will give satisfaction to all without incurring any censure for negligence, without sacrificing the objects of your race, and without giving time as you have done to the other smoke producing societies. Most faithfully and warmly yours, J. S. Foulkes against C. Foulkes for having ridden and passed him on the inside of the track during the five miles' race. The protest, after careful consideration, was upheld, and the first prize awarded to J. S. Foulkes. It is regretted that any

occurred, more especially to an intercolonial visitor; as one of the racing rules was infringed there was no help for it. Every possible courtesy and assistance was rendered to Fred. The following year Robert James, a New Zealand cyclist, came from England, and the races lately held by them against the Australian victors, your committee have the pleasure to report that C. W. Bennett, a member of your club, proved himself to be the best amateur cyclist by riding next to Fred Wood, world's champion. During his visit he rode several times at Doncaster, and we are proud to say that you were present on the last race against the English professional, and we desire to place on record that he was a bona-fide member. The following members have secured the medals offered for attendance at club runs:—H. M. Evans, six points, and J. H. Gifford, five points.

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C. W. Bennett; hon. treasurer, Mr. J. A. Douglas.
In 1938 was altered, so as to make the assistant secretary a member of the committee, *ex officio*. Committee members, Messrs. Hyslop, Bladen, Moore, and Mr. A. C. King; delegates to the Australian Motor Council, Messrs. R. G. Fairford, Evans, and C. Bennett. The date of the opening run of the season was set for the 16th of April. A vote of thanks to the chairmen then terminated the meeting.

LACROSSE.

The Sydney Lacrosse Club held their fourth annual general meeting at the Cambridge Club Hotel, on Wednesday last, there being a fair attendance of members. The secretary's report dealt on the progress made by the club during the past year, and on the success which had attended their efforts to form new clubs, of which

The new South Wales Lacrosse Association held their annual meeting on Friday evening. Five clubs were presented, and a number of visitors were also present.

secretary, in his report, stated that the game has gained largely rapidly since the association was constituted, and spirit of rivalry awakened by the contest for the association trophies had done much to bring Lacrosse into notice. The Hiram Trophy Club was added to the association. His Worship the Mayor will be invited to accept the presidency. Messrs. H. E. Atthey, A. R. Gregory, and E. Byrne, were elected vice-presidents. Mr. Scott was re-elected secretary. A silver cup, was called the Hiram Trophy, has been presented to the association by the Hiram Club for competition during the season. The association consists of Lacrosse Clubs in the city, and from the city Lacrosse in drawing recruits from other games, it is evident it possesses some, if not all, the merits ascribed to it by enthusiasts.

PEDESTRIANISM.
The Ryde Third Grand Handicap and Amateur Handicap, which were to have been run on Mr. Farnell's grounds Saturday afternoon, were postponed until Saturday next account of the wet weather.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LISMORE, SATURDAY.
St. Patrick's Day was observed as a partial holiday, and athletic sports were fairly attended. The Grand Handicap was won by Moore, the "South" Race by Nelson, and Publican's Purse by Thomson.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—No one who has any practical knowledge of the scrub lands of this colony will advocate their simple clearance by gangs of the unemployed under Government management. The cost of keeping and working these lands upon the vast tracts of waterless scrub country is probably unknown to, and unsuited by, the proposer, where practicable at all. The result would probably be total loss of the money expended, and a greatly increased density of scrub. Merely cutting the scrub down without keeping it down, or even grubbing it up, would be useless—in two years' time the pine, yarran, and many of the other useless scrubs will be back again, and in the same time there will be no less

land than ever. At the same time these now useless lands afford almost unlimited and profitable employment for even the thousands of beggars that first and foremost consideration has beguiled us with, for it is a class of work at which even the most useless, healthy man can earn rations.

But the work must be done for, and under the direction of people who have as much interest in keeping the scrub land as they have in getting rid of it in the first instance. The only way to secure this is to make the conditions of the land will not only be cleared, but kept clear; and on such tenure and terms as will assure the lessees of profit after paying for the labour necessary to effect it. What matter if the country derive direct revenue for such lands for a term (the mere employment of labour will indirectly yield revenue) if at

and of 20 years the land reverts to the Crown so inured, that a rent of a shilling against nothing (value of the land being estimated) and be more cheerfully than a farthing now.

It would give 20 years' lease of real scrub lands, that is pine, yarran, and malloe lands, at 1s. per section annum, subject to the following conditions:—1. That land leased should be fenced with a rabbit-proof fence in two years. 2. That at least one-twentieth part of the land should be reserved for the Crown, and that to be reserved, on yearly inspection by an officer appointed for the purpose, it was reported that the scrub and afterwards were not being effectually kept down. 4. That the land in occupation at the end of 20 years should have the right of renewal for a further term of 20 years, at a rental 1s. per acre. 5. That outgoing tenants shall receive

ment for improvements from incoming tenants, the me being found by arbitration in the usual way. That transfers may be made as soon as the holding is cleared of the trespassers is the main object of the proposal. 7. That the transfer of the land should be to the inferior. 7. That it shall be lawful to mortgage. 8. That in dealing with the scrub lands on some such lines above suggested would bring about the reclamation of a great extent of country that will otherwise become as great a curse to the State as a huge rabbit warren, a very large number of the people of the colony being employed in the work, and the most efficacious mode of dealing with the rabbit would not only be provided, but be compulsory. 9. That the scrub lands on the resumed areas should be open to the above terms, pastoral leases as well as all other leases, so long as the end is attained of turning an unproductive desert into profitable agricultural or pastoral lands.

It need not be feared that this tying up the scrublands for a long period of years, for the purpose of securing a large number of tenants, for the scrub lands are not of the same quality, and a very small proportion of those now open for occupation, besides the high power of redemption upon compensation might be provided for; nor need it be feared that present licensees would offer any objection to such lands being taken from them for this purpose. The licensees are fee simple, they are compelled to pay the full value of the land, and they are only a nuisance to the public; there is little doubt that the Government could avail themselves largely of these clearing leases, but to better effect, than those who have been the sufferers having had to pay rent for such country, than those who have conserved the water, without which the reclamation

nd not be effected—and who so likely to carry it out actually as those whose households adjoin, and who are so vitally interested in getting rid of the rabbits, and procuring extra useful acres for their increase.

It is a gratifying circumstance that the Government has temporarily a trifling loss, while the Crown lands revenue would be largely recouped by future rental, while the natural sequence of profitable employment for the masses is addition to present revenue.

It may be urged that the above plan for dealing with scrub lands would result in placing them too largely in the hands of the Government, and without fear of contradiction that the cost of clearing is too great. I suppose will be far in excess of any rent the Government could ever get for them in a natural state, and will be far too high for the impoverished squatter of to-day to undertake

on any but a gradual scale. I am, &c.,
EDW. JNO. BLOKHAM.

EDW. JNO. BLOXHAM.

SCINNY MEN.—"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and
 vigour, cures dyspepsia. At chemists and druggists.—M. MORGAN
 and Co., Agents, Sydney.—[ADVT.]

ABSTRACT of SALES by AUCTION THIS DAY.

[illegible]

for ever. Sir ALEXANDER STUART declined the responsibility of asking Parliament for a succession of grants of £60,000 each, or thereabouts, for the erection of a building the utility of which he did not perceive. The directors, therefore, had to discontinue the works; but they knew what their position was, and they measured the life of the Ministry. The Stuart Government passed away, and other Administrations followed it and passed away also in their turn. The directors, having waited with the patience of men in possession, now consider that their time has come. The head of the Government is favourable to their cause. One of their number sits with him in the Cabinet, others are amongst his staunch supporters. They have accordingly lost no time in bringing their case forward, and have possibly shown the greater expedition because in the Legislative Council an inquiry into the matter has been proposed.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY appears to be

[illegible]

personally in favour of carrying out the design which the directors have entertained. I am not sure whether he only promised to bring the matter under the notice of his colleagues, whose views upon it he has not ascertained. It may be admitted at once that he was right in saying "clearly the thing ought to be settled one way or the other." But there are only two ways of settling it, namely, to sanction the completion of the work, or to resume the site on terms fair to the public and to the public institution. To merely refrain from granting more money is not to settle the question, as the experience of the last few years has shown. But whether settling the matter one way or another, the Government should put itself in possession of all the facts relating to it, and that is a point not yet reached, as was proved with some clearness at the interview on Friday between the COLONIAL SECRETARY

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SOMETHING NEW

and a deputation of directors. Sir HENRY PARKES's questions and his subsequent remarks gave evidence that he at least was in need of information, whilst the statements and replies of the deputation indicated very sufficient knowledge of the subject. It was far better to look in other directions if he wishes to get it.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY inquired as to the precise reason why the building was stopped, and the first answer was, "Because it was commenced in the Parkes Administration." Are we to take that statement as showing the kind of men the Government has to deal with in this matter? Perhaps not, as a later speaker showed a somewhat bitter regard for truth and fairness, though he stopped far short of offering an accurate and adequate explanation. "It was a feud," said Mr. RILEY, "between the Alfred Hospital and the Sydney Hospital. The Alfred Hospital was stopped because it was a new building, and the Sydney Hospital was stopped because they were found to be more expensive than originally

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intended." There is a certain measure of truth in this; but the statement was so defective that it could only mislead anybody who relied upon it.

Whether there was or was not a feud between the Sydney Hospital and the Alfred Hospital, and whether the preparation of magnificent designs for a new stone building in Macquarie-street sprang from a determination to outdo and outshine the less ostentatious but more carefully-considered structure in the neighbourhood of the University, are questions which the directors of the Sydney Hospital may be best able to answer. But the assertion that "there is now room for both hospitals," and that "the Prince Alfred Hospital is always full," disguises the situation. If the Prince Alfred Hospital is always full, it must be remembered that the design has not been completely executed. If it were, that institution would be able to

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non-accommodating collection. It is true that one reason why the works in Macquarie-street were stopped was the discovery of the enormous drain upon the public funds which the designs of the directors involved; but that was not the only reason. The head of the Government considered that the hospital arrangements of the metropolis generally required revision; that with a wise classification of hospitals; and by relegating chronic and convalescent cases to suitable but inexpensive buildings, erected on less expensive sites, one large general hospital could be sufficient for the needs of the metropolis for years to come; that smaller hospitals for accident and acute cases would be required at the north and end of the city; and for such a building a more appropriate site than the one in Macquarie-street could be procured; and that if the Macquarie-street site, with the unfinished buildings upon it,

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The Sydney Morning Herald.

MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1887.

Like the rainy season in the tropics, the season for talk has set in with the opening of Parliament, and the downpour threatens to be as heavy and continuous as it was in former years. Luckily, however, there is a difference as well as a resemblance between the two things; if the one is a natural visitation and beyond the reach of remedy, the other is purely artificial, and might be easily kept in control. As things stand, the capacity of Parliament for the transaction of business has been so seriously affected by the licence indulged in

were appropriated to some other purpose, their value would supply the means of erecting the small hospital which was actually required. The cost of completing the Prince Alfred Hospital would be comparatively small. It is impossible to say that before the Sydney Hospital could be completed according to the original designs and furnished, there would be an outlay of £300,000. Even the directors at this early stage estimate that the building would cost £210,000. These were some of the considerations that influenced the mind of Sir ALEXANDER STUART, and this is, we believe, in the main an accurate outline of the scheme which he proposed to introduce, but which was frustrated by his death. It seems to us that the man who could give us such an assurance as we have quoted above from the COLONIAL SECRETARY'S inquiry as to the cause of the stoppage of the works have distressed themselves to be heard.

It is evident from Sir HENRY PARKES'S

by some of its members, that the question of internal reform has become one of vital importance. A public body which can hardly be expected to reform itself can hardly be expected to reform systems in other institutions which have been freed from its own disease; and the happy turn which things political have taken during the late appeal to the country seems to render the present a peculiarly favourable opportunity for discussing the question. It is a very encouraging fact, to begin with, that the leader of the Opposition has been foremost in denouncing the systematic abuse of privilege by means of which a minority has no often been enabled to obstruct public business at pleasure. When addressing his constituents at Gunnedah Mr. Ascroft dwelt at some length on this subject, not only deplaining against the evil, but suggesting a remedy for it in the shape of the *clôture*, as applied in the Congress of the United States. Having

reply, favorable as it was in spirit to the views of the deputation, that even he feels how extremely inconvenient it is that public undertakings starting with modest estimates should involve an immense outlay before their close. Even he appears to be staggered, like Sir ALEXANDER SMITH, by the cool assumption that all the money required for the execution of the project should be provided by the State. But it also appears to be gathered from his remarks that in considering the question of the completion of these buildings the larger question of which it forms a part has not entered his mind. The points he appears to have noticed are two: the suitability of the site, and the character of the designs. He says that in his judgment the site is unexceptionable, but he seems to be doubtful about the designs. "The plan he had seen of the elevation had the appearance of being too elaborate and costly," he thought it might

thus committed himself to a definite expression of opinion on the subject, the member for Wentworth will, no doubt, be prepared to lend his assistance in the establishment of a new order of things. The necessity for intro-

plied up for an hospital, though it should not be so in reality. The hospital should be more spread out than that appeared to be." Precisely so; but then what becomes of the unexceptionable site? The reason why the original plans represent a closely piled up

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
MONDAY, MARCH 2

To Fancy Goods and General Dealers, Private Buyers, &c.
 WEEKLY UNRESERVED SALE OF MUNDREY,
 comprising
 FANCY GOODS LEATHERWARE
 CUTLERY GREEN GOODS
 TERRA COTTA WARE BRASS WARE
 STRAITS BRASSCHAUM PIPE,
 &c., &c., &c.
 Also
 PICTURE SCROLLS, ORNAMENTS, &c.

REYNOLDS BROS. and CO., 74, Pitt-street, have
received positive instructions to sell the above lines without
reserve, **TUESDAY, March 21, at 11 o'clock.**
Terms of sale.
No reserve.

TUESDAY, MARCH 21.

TO FURNITURE WAREHOUSEMEN, PRIVATE
BUYERS, TRADE, &c.

IMPORTANT UNRESERVED SALE
of
ENGLISH and COLONIAL FURNITURE

DRAWING-ROOM SUITES WARDROBES
DINING DESKS ditto CHIFFONNIERS
BOOKCASES WASHSTANDS
COMBINATION CHESTS HALL STANES
PORTABLES ditto DINING TABLES
KITCHEN Tables, DRESSERS, SAFES, &c.

REYNOLDS BROS. and CO. have received instructions to sell the above lines, at 11 O'CLOCK.

—
Terms cash.
NO RESERVE.

THURSDAY, 3d MARCH, at 11 a.m.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALE BY AUCTION,
at the
RESIDENCE OF MRS. GOLDMAN,
No. 24, Alberto-Larrea,
DALLINHOFF ROAD,
of the whole or other
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and
EFFECTS,
OR
THURSDAY, 28th MARCH, at 11 a.m.,
consisting of
RICHLY CUT GLASS
CANDLES and LARGE DENNER SET
MAJOR CHIN. DISHES, ETC. *(not to be sold)*

MASSIVE HALL FURNITURE
MASSIVE SOLID AMERICAN WALNUT SLEDBOARD,
 with coved top, highly decorated with rich carvings, beveled
 edges, plate-glass back and side mirrors, open recesses,
 moulded cupboard, and carvings, fitted with brass Medival
 handles and knobs.

MASSIVE SOLID AMERICAN WALNUT DINING-TABLE,
 moulded edge and carved legs, patent extending screw, 8
 spars leaves and table key

MANDRONE DINNER WAGON, with brass top and long shaft,
 elaborately carved, fitted with brass Medival handles
 and knobs. American Walnut, Breakfast-room TABLE,
 moulded edge and carved legs, patent extending screw,
 8 spars leaves and table key.

Very Handsome and Massive Solid AMERICAN WALNUT DININGROOM SUITE, splendidly upholstered in Maroon Morocco, stuffed throughout with horsehair, on strong springs, with 2 AMERICAN WALNUT DINING-ROOM SUITE, massive Solid AMERICAN WALNUT DINING-ROOM SUITE, richly carved, beautifully upholstered in brown morocco, brass studs.

ELEGANT WALNUT OCTAGON CENTRE TABLE

Large and very Handsome DOME-TOP PIECEGLASSES, beveled edges, in superbly carved American Walnut Frames, ornate brass pillars on either side.

Splendid BRILLIANT CARPETS, rich foliated designs and hearth-rugs to match.

Very HANDSOME CHIFFONIER, mounted polished brass, Queen

ANNE-STYLIS
MASSIVE FIREIRONS, in white and brass-mounted Oak
VERY ELEGANT WALNUT PIANOFORTE, trichord oblique,
 by R. Bord, Paris, carved turn legs, panel front, fall-compens,
 rich in tone, and most delicate to the touch, possessing the
 latest improvements
ELEGANT ENGRAINED AND GOLD CORNICES, fitted with rich
 Tapestry Curtains
FINE COLLECTION ENGRAVINGS
VALUABLE BRONZE FIGURES AND SILVERED BRONZE
GROUPS
VERY FINE FIGURES for interior decoration
HANDSOME 4-light CRYSTAL GASOLIER

ALLEGRA 3-BEDROOM BEDROOM SUITE, featuring a **MASSIVE** **HALF-THEFT BED-STEAD**, **LAUREL** **WALNUT** **WEDDING** **ASH** **AND** **WALNUT** **BED-ROOM SUITE**, exquisitely carved **solid-wood Chest Drawers** **ILLEGIT** **WALNUT** **BEDROOM SUITE**, beautifully carved **VERY HANDSOME** **AND MASSIVE** **HALF-THEFT BED-STEAD**, furnished with handsome bed curtains, patent wove wire mattress, heavy comforter, pillows, feather pillows, bigsize, sheets, and mosquito net curtains. **Elegant Lace Curtains** and **Crocheted Window Hangings** **Half-THEFT Solid Bedsteads** and **superior Bedding** **Notes China Toilet Sets**, highly decorated, and other **luxurious** **bedroom requisites**. **KITCHEN** **AND LAUNDRY UTENSILS**.

TO PRIVATE GENTLEMEN, FURNITURE COMMISSION
AGENTS, FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE WAREHOUSE-
MEN, and Others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been
favoured with instructions from Mrs. Goldman to sell by
public auction at 24, Abchurch-lane, London, E.C. 4, Dering-
street-road, on **THURSDAY, 24th MARCH, at 11 a.m.**
THE WHOLE OF HER MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE AND EFFECTS, RICH-TONED PIANO-
FORTE, SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS, BROWERS,
GALLERIES, HANDPAINTED CHINA, RICHLY
CUT GLASS, and VALUABLE PLATE.

* Catalogues obtainable at the Rooms.
* On view WEDNESDAY, 23rd instant, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
On WEDNESDAY, 29th MARCH,
at 11 o'clock.
By Order of the Executors of the late W. Wallis, Esq.
At MONCUR LODGE, POTTS POINT.
The whole of the
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

RICHLY CUT GLASSWARE. PAINTED CHINA.
FIRST-CLASS ELECTRO-PLATE, STERLING SILVER.
OIL PAINTINGS and WATER COLOURS.
MASSIVE DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.
BRONZES and ORNAMENTS,
BRUSSELS CARPETS and RUGS.
ELEGANT DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE.

PIER GLASSES and STATUETTES.
MAGNIFICENT and FINE-TONED PIANOFORTE.
SUBSTANTIAL BEDROOM FURNITURE.
STATE BEDSTEADS and BEDDING of FIRST QUALITY.
KITCHEN UTENSILS, GARDEN IMPLEMENTS.
SUNDRIES,
To Gentlemen Furnishing, Cabinetmakers, Furniture Brokers,

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from the Executors of the late W. Wallis, Esq., to sell by auction at the Mansour Lodge, Kensington-street, on **WEDNESDAY, 30th March, at 11 o'clock,** The whole of the superior household furniture and effects.

TERMS CASH.

Catalogues in course of preparation.

THIS DAY at 11 o'clock sharp,
on the Premises, 382, George-street.

LAST WEEK OF EXTENSIVE SALE OF
GOLD, SILVER, AND DIAMOND
JEWELLERY, WATCHES, CLOCKS, &c.,
consisting of
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, ALBERTS
ditto ditto CHARMS, LOCKETS
ditto ditto DIAMOND SETS, SEALS
LOCKS, BRONZES, BROOCHES, STUDS, &c.
GLASS CASES, GLASS FIXTURES AND FITTINGS

HUGH DUFF has received instructions from Messrs.
A. Conway and Son to sell by public auction, on the
premises, 352, George-street, THIS DAY, March 31, at 11 o'clock

WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST RESERVE.
HUGH DUFE,
Auctioneer, 169, Pitt-street.
THIS DAY.
On the Premises, at 11 o'clock.
2 COPPLESTONE-TERRACE, BRISBANE-ROAD,
MACDONALD-TOWN, close to Brisbane Station.
IBBS and CO. will sell
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS
REF SUITE, Marble Clock; &c.
No reserve. Terms, cash.
GIBBS and CO.,
Equitables-chambers, cr. Pitt and Park streets.

A. VIDLER has received instructions from George A. Spears, to sell by auction, at his Stores, Cowper Wharf, Woolloomooloo Bay, on **WEDNESDAY Next**, at 10 o'clock, new building, in lots to suit purchasers, containing timber—
21,000 feet, of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, & 9 Galloway flooring
35,000 feet general building sizes
And
4,000 sawn palings, 3 feet and 6 feet lengths.

On the Metropolitan and Hunter District Court, holden at Sydney.
CRAIGHEAD v. McMANUS and WIFE.

ON MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, pursuant to a Writ of **Fieri Facias** issued in this cause, unless the same be previously satisfied, the goods and chattels of the said **McMANUS and WIFE**, viz. stock-in-trade of

clothes, tools, household furniture, and other effects, will be sold at public auction at defendant's residence, Blue Anchor Hotel, Woolloomooloo-street, Woolloomooloo. Dated this 19th day of March, 1887.

R. SHEPHERD, Bailiff.

in the Metropolitan and Hunter District Court, holden at Sydney.

MILLARS v. POWERS, and others.

ON the 19th day of March, 1887, the first day of March instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, pursuant to a Writ of Fieri facias issued in this cause, and claim for rent, unice the same as previously satisfied, the goods and chattels of the above-named defendant, viz., household furniture and effects, will be sold at public auction at the defendant's residence, 10 Phillip-street, Balmain. Dated this 19th day of March, 1887.

G. WITTEBS, Bailiff.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
Sheriff's Office, 17th March, 1887.

LAURENCE v. HOGAN, D.

ON WEDNESDAY next, 23rd March instant, at 11 a.m., on the premises occupied by defendant, 125 and 126, KING-STREET, NEWCASTLE, the following warrant is previously notified, the Sheriff will cause to be sold by public auction. The stock-in-trade of a BOOT and SHOE SALESMAN.

TERMS, CASH ONLY.

CHARLES COWFER, Sheriff.

